

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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"The envy of surrounding Nations and admiration of the World."

16. "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

17. "Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit."

18. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

MATTHEW, Chapter vii.

DEPLORABLE WRETCHEDNESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Kensington,
Thursday, 27th April, 1826.

An accidental circumstance, and of a nature uncontrollable, has put it out of my power to write any thing for the Register this week, beyond this sort of Preface, to articles which, chiefly, I have taken from other publications. These articles relate to subjects of very great importance, and particularly the first of them; namely, those which relate to the perishing situation of this industrious people. I shall insert the articles without any commentary of my own, for which commentary I have not the time; and, if I had the time, I should be afraid to trust my pen

under the direction of those feelings which not to have, would argue a callousness of heart that ought to make any man ashamed of his existence. Here are the *fruits of the tree*; the natural fruits of the system "that works so well"! I say it, for the fiftieth time, that, if I did not believe there to be reasonable ground of hope, that I have the ability to assist in bettering the lot of this wretched people, I would instantly, and, at all hazards, abandon this kingdom for ever; I would not make one of a community, where some of the people have half a meal of potatoes in a day; where others are eating horse-flesh and druff;

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

where others are pursuing the cats for food; where others, as we have it under the hand of a Clergyman of the Church of England, are **STEALING CARRION**, in order to preserve themselves from actual death by starvation: not one hour would I make one of a community, where the people are thus impoverished, degraded, and starved, did I not entertain what I deem a reasonable hope, of being able to assist others in effecting some change for the benefit of these unhappy sufferers.

I now proceed to insert the articles, amongst which the reader will perceive a **POLICE REPORT**, whence, it would seem, (if the Report be correct) that there is actually some Parliamentary measure going on, to cause people **TO BE TRANSPORTED** beyond the seas, for no other reason but that they **ARE CHARGEABLE TO THE PARISH!** Merciful God, and is England, is the "Envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world" come to this at last!

Yet, if this system go on, far, indeed, are we from yet beholding the worst; far, very far, indeed, are we from beholding the acme of that misery, which, as I have always said, this system has in reserve for a people, once the best fed, best clothed, and most free upon the face of the earth; and still deserving to be the best fed, best clothed, and most free. Intelligence from Lancashire, on which I can place confident reliance, says that the people in several parts of that County, **ARE EATING THE CATS**; and this, too, observe in about eight months only since the rubrical

thanksgiving for times of plenty was read in the churches; and when corn and meat are at a much lower price than they were last year. Oh horrible system! Horror of all horrors, that can cause actual starvation of thousands in the midst of plenty!

I have no time for anything more, but just to beg my readers to go through all the following articles with the greatest possible attention. Some of the people; a small part of the people, at any rate, will soon have an opportunity of making an effort to return men to Parliament, who are likely to do their best to change this horrible system. This remark addresses itself **PARTICULARLY TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTMINSTER**. If they be afforded the opportunity, they have the power completely in their hands. As to their having the opportunity tendered them, I cannot speak positively till next week, when I shall, I suspect, speak positively enough upon the subject. Even now I cannot forbear saying, that it were a shame, indeed, if the people of Westminster, who were formerly so justly looked up to by every part of the Country where the wretched people stood in need of support; it were a shame, indeed, if the people, the really enlightened people, the sensible and spirited people of this noble City, were, at a time like this, to suffer themselves to be made tools of by a miserable rump of intriguers; and were, in fact, to become even more despicable (because they have no excuses to allege) than the starving slaves of a rotten Borough.

WM. COBBETT.

(From the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, 21st April, 1826.)

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

Our Correspondents continue to send us bad tidings from the West. All we can do is to lay their communications before the public. If the facts which they narrate do not speak to the feelings of the "natural protectors," no representations on our part will. The Petition of *Daniel Driscoll* shall go to *William Cobbett*. We shall look to that. Gracious heaven! what a state of society! Last evening a Gentleman intimately acquainted with the state of this city, told us that it was his firm belief, from personal knowledge, that in the North Parish there were eighteen hundred individuals who had not more than one meal in the forty-eight hours, and to whom even a bed of *soot* would be a luxury.

To the Editor of the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*.

SIR, *Clonakilty, April 18.*

We are become desperate—we know not what to do, or what to think—we have not one moment's comfort—we cannot stir one step without seeing starving faces, and if we don't see them, we are certain that such is their situation. Our paltry Relief Fund is exhausted; and yesterday a publication was posted up to hundreds of unfortunate creatures, that no further relief was to be extended to them. Is this state of things to be borne? are our gentry to enjoy silently their luxuries, while their fellow-creatures are famishing? It is sickening to see most of the members of this Relief Committee well-dressed, well-fed with all

the comforts, and even luxuries of life, say, it is very injudicious to deal out gratuitous relief. These poor weavers don't want to be idle; but when these proising gentlemen don't find work for them, are they to famish? Why do not the Clergy, with all their thousands, why do they not come forward and do something for us? why do not those great Landholders, who have not yet given one farthing to the distressed?

For the last four or five weeks the allowance from the Relief Fund gave a meal a day, and they were satisfied just to wait till trade revived. A Petition to Government was prepared, and, I fear, never forwarded, there were so many corrections and amendments. And yet the case was simple—nothing more was necessary than to say, "*We, the poor weavers of Clonakilty, are starving, and implore you to do something for us.*"

This morning I am informed that a remarkably decent woman, a poor weaver's wife, is twenty-four hours in labour, without any thing to support not only her pain, but nature. For Heaven's sake, do something for us!

AN INHABITANT OF CLONAKILTY.

The humble Petition of the poor Weavers of Clonakilty to William Cobbett.

Praying of him to exert himself in their behalf, and try and rouse some feelings of pity for their unhappy condition. They are without employment for six months; while an article of furniture or wearing apparel remained to them, they made not their distress known, hoping that each succeeding day would bring in

some revival of their trade. At length necessity forced them to throw themselves on the generosity of the Public. The Gentlemen of the town got up a meeting, where it was endeavoured to raise a fund to give them the weekly support of 6d. to each member of a family. With this they were content; it gave them a meal of dry potatoes in the day, but it enabled us to live for better days. Doctor *Coppinger*, the Roman Catholic Bishop, sent us 50*l.*, but his example was not followed by many others, who derive large fortunes from us. Lord *Shannon* alone, of all the landed proprietors, sent us some relief. The best workman among us cannot earn at his work, supposing even he works sixteen hours a day, more than 6d. and what is this to support eight in family, and potatoes from 7d. to 8d. the weight. We throw ourselves and our poor families on you, Mr. *Cobbett*, the friend of the poor, to implore you to exert your all-powerful pen in our behalf, and to bring our misery before a generous English public; we have no prospect before us but death. Whatever may be the fate of this Petition, your Petitioners will ever pray for you.

For myself and Brethren,
DANIEL DRISCOLL.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

SIR,—Your paper has been so often the means of obtaining relief for the injured and the distressed, I am induced to request your assistance in giving publicity to the misery now existing among the cotton weavers in the district in which I write. I am the clergyman of two very populous parishes

in Yorkshire, in which the poor depend entirely upon the weaving of cotton for their support. For, as this is a grazing county, there is scarcely any out-door work. In consequence of the extreme depression now existing in that branch of trade our population are very generally thrown out of work. I believe that I do not exaggerate when I say that three-fourths of the labouring class are obliged to receive parochial relief. Our small farmers are in consequence rapidly sinking down to a state of pauperism, and our great ones are far too much impoverished by the incessant demands upon them to do any more than contribute what is necessary for the bare support of the poor. The distress is now becoming alarming. About seven weeks since we raised a subscription among ourselves, which amounted to about 140*l.* for the two parishes, and this we have now nearly expended in enabling the distressed poor, about 440 families every week, to purchase oatmeal at half-price. In three weeks the whole will be finished, and where we are to obtain any relief beyond the miserable pittance arising from the rates, I am quite unable to say, unless some of your charitable readers will answer this humble appeal. I beg to lay before you two circumstances in illustration of our distress. Last week a cow died in calving. It was skinned, and the carcass was thrown upon the dunghill. In the course of the following night the whole was taken away for food. In one man's pantry I saw a considerable quantity in salt. It emitted a poisonous smell. Another family was made extremely ill, either from

the excessive quantity they had eaten, or from the deleterious nature of the food.

In the other parish, on going my usual weekly circuit from house to house, the following fact came under the observation of the person who accompanied me and of myself. We called at a cottage, about two o'clock on a Wednesday afternoon—the woman had lain in on the Saturday preceding—neither she nor her husband had tasted food for twenty-eight hours, with the exception of a little tea that morning, without sugar or milk; the woman had besides eaten a small cake—the man nothing. I was enabled immediately to send them in a small quantity of food, and a humane shopkeeper in the village (for I reside at a distance) immediately sent a comfortable mess to the poor woman. On the Saturday, while in the pangs of labour, this woman continued to work at a gown which she had to make for a neighbour, knowing that unless she could send it in they should have nothing for their support the next day; and after her delivery she would have completed it, but was prevented. Your readers will naturally ask how such distress can occur under our poor laws? The answer, in this instance, is, that there are so many approaching to the same situation, that these poor persons were unnoticed amid the general mass of suffering, till we happened to visit them. These two cases are the most prominent, but there are others now in a situation nearly as bad. If they have occurred while we have been enabled to unite the aid of our private subscription with that afforded by

the poor rates, what may be expected when the poor are left to the rates alone? If there are any of your readers who have not calls upon their charity of the same imperative nature as those which I here describe, I would humbly implore them to contribute to the relief of these two distressed parishes. Our funds are under the control of a committee of respectability, and will be applied to the relief of the most urgent cases. Allow me to say, in conclusion, that about three years ago, when a general subscription was made for the distressed Irish, I went from house to house through the parishes, and (with the exception of two or three) received contributions from the whole. These are the persons for whom I now plead. I subjoin my name, for your information, and give a reference to a friend in London, who will answer for my respectability. Should any one wish to know my name, &c., you are at liberty to communicate it. Any money may be paid to my account at the bank named below, and shall be most faithfully applied.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

CLERICUS CANTABRIGIENSIS.
April 22.

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We are sorry to direct the attention of our townsmen to the picture presented by the Workhouse Report of yesterday:—*Seventy-six* have been admitted during the past seven days, and there are now *six hundred and seventy-eight* human beings crammed together (for we cannot term it any thing else.)—*Blackburn Mail*. Note.—(So much for the power-loom and other machinery system of manufacturing more

goods than any fair demand can carry off.)

The valuation of the land in the township of Padiham, is about 2,300*l.*, and the sum of two hundred pounds per month is paid to the paupers. A respectable inn-keeper is actually paying near 2*l.* weekly for poor rates.—*Blackburn Mail.*

Macclefield, Thursday, 22d of April.—The workmen again begin to congregate in the streets in the evening, and I should not be very much surprised if we had another disturbance.

As a medical gentleman was returning on horseback from the neighbourhood of Brindle, last week, he was attacked by three men, one of whom seized the reins of the horse, and begged him to give him one shilling, as himself, his wife, and five children, were entirely starving for want of food: the gentleman inquired who the other two men were, and he was informed they were in the same situation; upon which he kindly gave them each a shilling, and they went peaceably away.—

Blackburn Mail. [Our manufacturing system is bringing us into the same situation as the high duty system has brought Spain into, so far as smugglers are concerned.]

On Saturday last most of the houses in the silk hosiery trade, were compelled to discharge the greater part of their hands. The lace-houses say the demand is a little improved, but prices are not remunerating.—*Nottingham Herald.*

At new year's-day last, it will be recollected, there were only twenty persons confined in the gaol of this city for debt. The case is

now very different, and the debtors at present amount to fifty-eight. Few of these are workmen. They have nearly all been in business for themselves in some way or other. During the brisk out-put of the notes ($12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more last year than the year before) they were in high spirits, and flattered themselves that they were rapidly improving in their circumstances; but by the inevitable re-action, their best-founded hopes have been blighted, and they have been reduced to poverty and a prison. In few cases have the incarcerators been able to obtain a settlement. When the poor men are lodged in their rooms, they appear to consider themselves lost to the world, and only anxious for a continuance of their subsistence under the statute.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

MARYLEBONE-OFFICE.

On Friday, the 21st, an intelligent young woman, who gave her name Margaret Reading, and that she was in the service of the Rev. Mr. Gage, of Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, attended at this office, to ask the advice of Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate, how she should act under the following extraordinary circumstances. She stated, that in consequence of the death of her father and mother, she had been left with two brothers quite unprovided for; and in order that they might be properly protected, she succeeded in placing them in the workhouse, and procuring for herself a respectable situation in the family of Mr. Gage. One of her brothers had been apprenticed to a woollen-draper, but the other still remained in the workhouse of Marylebone parish, where appli-

cant was led to believe he would remain until a vacancy occurred in the parish school, when he would be placed in the school for the purpose of education. She, however, ascertained that it was the determination of the parish to send several boys to America, and that among the number her brother was included. It was not his inclination to leave England, nor did she wish it, and feeling particularly anxious about the matter, he paid a visit to the workhouse, where she saw her brother, who was rejoiced to see her, and expressed his reluctance to go to America, and she was informed that he certainly would be sent off with the other boys tomorrow, unless he was taken out of the workhouse immediately. Applicant said that she was obliged to work very hard for her own support. She would be willing to take her brother altogether from such a place as the workhouse, but her means would not admit of her doing so. She could not support him if she took him out of the workhouse, and she had no friends to take care of him. In this dilemma she was afraid that her brother would be sent away from her without his or her consent, and she wished to know from the magistrate whether the parish would be justified in sending him to America, or whether she could not claim the protection of the magistrate.

Mr. Rawlinson thought it a most extraordinary proceeding, and said he was aware that the subject of sending destitute children to Canada was at present under the consideration of a committee of the House of Commons, but they not having yet decided

on the point, he conceived that the parish was not at all justified in anticipating them and sending children to Canada prior to the result of their deliberation. How old is your brother?

Applicant.—Twelve years of age.

Mr. Rawlinson.—It is almost time for him to be put apprentice.

Applicant.—I wish him to remain in the workhouse until he can be put into the school.

Mr. Rawlinson. — You have made inquiries at the workhouse?

Applicant.—I have, and was told he would surely be sent, if I did not take him away before Saturday.

Mr. Rawlinson.—They cannot legally do it. The Board are now sitting; you go there directly and speak to them, then return to me, and let me know the result of your application.

The applicant thanked his worship, and left the office to pursue his advice, and shortly after returned by herself.

She stated, that she had been there, and was told again that it was their determination to send the boys off, unless taken from the workhouse before Saturday.

Mr. Rawlinson.—They cannot do it. Whom did you see?

Applicant.—Two men. I don't know whether they were gentlemen or no. One of them told me, "It was no use to trouble the Board;" and on telling them that I had come there by Mr. Rawlinson's advice, they told me that Mr. Rawlinson had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Rawlinson smiled, and asked whether she was told that he had "nothing to do with it" in the presence of the Board?

Applicant said she was.

Mr. *Rawlinson*.—I can only say again that they will not be justified in sending your brother to Canada: the propriety of such proceeding is now under consideration, and it would be premature to send children there yet.

Applicant.—I think they are determined on sending him, and I should wish to be satisfied on the subject. He should not go if I could take him out of the workhouse.

Mr. *Rawlinson* —It will be impossible for the parish to send him to-morrow, unless at their own risk. He took down her name and the address of the Rev. Mr. Gage, and made a promise to inquire about the matter himself at the workhouse, and would convey to her by letter the result of his inquiries, again assuring her that her brother could not be sent out of the country by the parish until the committee of the House of Commons had decided.

BLACKBURN, APRIL 24.

Since Wednesday last various reports have been circulated in the town, to the effect that on this day the people of the surrounding townships meditated a general attack on the various power-loom factories in this town and neighbourhood, but few, if any, gave credence to them.

On Saturday morning intelligence was received that His Majesty had sent a donation of one thousand pounds, to be applied in aid of the fund for the relief of the distressed cotton weavers, which seemed to infuse a general feeling of thankfulness into the breasts of all the inhabitants, and it was expected that this circum-

stance would have dissipated all designs of insubordination, supposing any to have been entertained.

However, about noon, this day, accounts were received from Accrington and that vicinity, that a mob, consisting of several thousand men, had marched, armed some with pikes and others with bludgeons, and a part even with fire-arms, into the village, and proceeded to the factory of Messrs. Sykes (which it will be remembered was the scene of the former outrage). On this intelligence being received, a party of the First Dragoon Guards, stationed here, were immediately despatched; and it appears they met the mob proceeding in the direction of Blackburn; but having no one with them competent to give the necessary orders, they were obliged to let them pass. On arriving at the place of their destination, they found the mob had entered the factory, and entirely destroyed all the power-loom, but had not injured any other property. It also appears, that they had gone to the power-loom mill of Mr. Burey, at White Ash, near Accrington, and had there likewise destroyed all the looms, and had repeated the same at the factory of Messrs. Walmesley, at Rough Hey.

The mob marched into Blackburn about two o'clock this afternoon, with their pikes, &c., on their shoulders, and proceeded directly to the factory of Messrs. Eccles and Co. the principal power-loom establishment in the town. The people belonging to the factory had been at work all the morning, but, on the arrival of the above intelligence, had left their employment,

and the doors were fastened. When the mob arrived, they forced the door, and a great number of them went in, and proceeded to destroy all the looms, and cast part of the work through the windows. Meanwhile, the remainder of the military were mustered, and went to the spot, accompanied by a Magistrate, who read the Riot Act. The soldiers then rode into the yard, where part of the mob were with pikes in their hands, and succeeded in seizing a considerable number of the pikes, and took three men prisoners. A part of the mob began to pelt the soldiers and the Magistrates with stones, on which the soldiers fired their carbines, which, however, were only loaded with blank cartridges. That part of the mob, who had entered the factory, finding their escape impossible by the doors, forced the back windows next the ground open, and by that means got entirely away. About three o'clock the party of soldiers, who had been despatched to Accrington, returned (all being quiet there when they arrived) and proceeded up to Grimshaw Park, near this town, where there is another power-loom establishment, and for which fears were entertained, though no attempt had, up to that period, been made. A crowd, however, gradually collected around the place, which is situate close to the canal banks, and about five o'clock the men who had escaped from Messrs. Eccles and Co.'s factory, as above-mentioned, joined them, and began to pelt the soldiers with stones, and then made a regular attack upon them, armed with pikes. The ground on which the soldiers were, lays very much exposed, and is

so limited that the soldiers could scarcely act, and after several attempts to defend the place, they were at last overpowered, and a portion of the mob entered the factory, and demolished the looms. Shots were exchanged between the soldiers and the mob, and we hear that one or more of the former have received serious injuries, and the latter also did not escape, indeed one person's life is considered in great danger. The soldiers, however, succeeded in taking some of the ringleaders prisoners, and this evening they were, together with the three taken as before mentioned, examined before the Magistrate, and have just been conveyed to the House of Correction at Preston, escorted by a party of soldiers, the mob having held out an intimation that they would rescue them.

The town has, as may be imagined, been, and still continues, in the most feverish state of alarm; the Riot Act has been read in various places, and parties of the military are now patrolling the streets, in which there are a great multitude of people, who, however, do not manifest any feeling beyond that of curiosity. The men who were all conductors of the attack on the factories were all from the neighbouring villages, and a considerable part have returned home.

The damage done cannot yet of course be ascertained, though I think it cannot altogether be less than 7 or 8,000*l*. No damage has been done to the spinning part of any of the factories, nor even to the windows, the sole object of attack being the power-loom. The shops have been closed during the whole afternoon,

and business entirely suspended. No disposition to commit any outrage upon any other property has been manifested.

Half-past 9.—The streets are clearing fast.

P. S. 10 o'clock.—I have opened the letter to say I have just received information that two persons were shot at Grimshaw Park, one of whom is just dead—the other is considered in great danger.

TO MR. COBBETT.

*Antelope Inn, Leicester,
April 13, 1826.*

SIR,—I am directed by the different trades in Leicester, to send you the annexed copy of their Resolutions and Address to the Landlords; hoping it will excite your attention, and direct those talents which have been on many occasions so advantageously employed, to a subject in which the comfort of the poor of this land is so deeply involved. Misery, to an extent hitherto unknown, still prevails amongst us, and appears to increase every hour, without any prospect of the wide-spreading calamity being arrested in its progress. The middle classes are fast hastening into the vortex of pauperism.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS NOON, Chairman.

Wm. Cobbett, Esq.

CORN LAWS.

At a meeting of Deputies from the different Trades in Leicester, held at the Antelope Inn, March 29, 1826. the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved,—That the misery of

the times in which we live, is not caused by any visitation of Providence, but arises solely from that unjust and avaricious disposition, which has placed the poor of this land under the cruel operation of the Corn-Laws.

Resolved,—That it is our bounden duty to persevere in our exertions until those laws are repealed; and that as the rich would not endure a tax upon property, the poor ought not to endure a tax upon bread.

Resolved,—That the tax upon bread is the most odious of all taxes; that it is not necessary to, nor do Government derive any support from it; that they have ample means without a tax upon bread; that it is a tax upon the poor to add to the immense wealth of the landed proprietors, and therefore cannot be equalled by any other act of injustice.

Resolved,—That the electors of the United Kingdom be requested to try every person who may become a candidate to represent them in Parliament, at the ensuing election, by his conduct and opinions respecting the Corn-Laws; and to suffer no person who votes for those laws, to come into Parliament, without the most determined opposition.

Resolved,—That this country does not produce a sufficient supply of the necessaries of life, to enable its inhabitants to live in comfort; which is, of itself, a sufficient reason why the Corn-Laws should be repealed.

Resolved,—That the following Address be sent to those landed proprietors who support the Corn-Laws.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord

King, for his able and strenuous exertions, in the House of Lords, to obtain the repeal of the Corn-Laws.

Resolved,—That these Resolutions and the Address, be inserted in the Leicester, Nottingham, and Coventry Newspapers; and that each county be requested to advertise them in their adjoining counties, till they shall vibrate through all parts of the land;—be heard on the mountains of Wales, and be re-echoed by the highlands of Scotland.

To the Landed Proprietors who support the Corn Laws.

GENTLEMEN,

Of all the vices which affect human nature, that of avarice is the most baneful to the general happiness of mankind. When once this cruel disposition takes possession of the mind, the happiness of every one within its grasp must be sacrificed to satisfy its insatiable thirst for riches. Every thing is perverted and viewed through a false medium, and the most glaring paradoxes and sophistical arguments are deemed sound reasoning. It shows no mercy, and whatever it can obtain is eagerly seized and firmly retained. It is to this disposition that we must attribute those cruel laws, which prevent the poor obtaining a sufficiency of the necessities of life. How lamentable it is to see many of the great and noble of this land, whose possessions are immense—whose every want can be satisfied—whose tables can be supplied with every dainty—whose palaces can be furnished with the most splendid furniture, and whose persons can be adorned with the richest ap-

parel, and have thousands to spare, tenaciously adhering to, and supporting laws, which deprive the poor of employment, and take from him his morsel of bread.—Is there indeed another world?—Are these lords of the soil indeed mortal? and will they be stripped of all their grandeur, and rot like the meanest wretch, in the silent and dreary tomb?—And will they rise again with no covering to hide them from the inscrutable eye of an impartial Judge? Surely it cannot be, at least you that support the corn-laws, can believe none of these things. O! ye great—ye noble—ye proprietors of the earth—is there no compassion left in your bosoms? Surely the number of human victims who have been immolated at the shrine of the corn-laws, ought to soften the most obdurate heart, and satisfy the most unbounded appetite for riches! Must the poor still pine year after year, and linger out their contracted span, under the most cruel sufferings? Perhaps your heart is still hardened, but though you should continue to oppress them 400 years, the Almighty will as surely avenge their cause as he punished Pharaoh in the red sea.

Be wise then, and refrain in time—relinquish your iron grasp, and let the poor live: fight not against the Almighty, but let the poor enjoy his bounty. Think you not that you are fighting against Heaven, and that you must fall in the unequal contest? You pervert His gifts—you stand between His blessing and the poor, and say, that they shall not taste His bounty—they shall eat none of the produce of your soil, unless you can obtain an extravagant

price for it. How daring—how impious thus to treat the Almighty! He is indeed merciful, or He would strike you to the earth with His thunderbolts! Is there such a religion as Christianity? you do not, you cannot believe it. If you do, is this “loving thy neighbour as thyself?” Would you not, if you did believe it, be content to sell him the produce of your fields as cheap as he can purchase it of foreigners and strangers? Would you, when he is starving say, You shall not purchase corn anywhere else, until I have exacted 80s. per quarter for mine? Do you not possess the soil? Do you suffer the poor to trespass upon it with impunity? Do you not cultivate it, or withhold cultivating it as you please, and either sell, or not sell the produce, or send it where you please? How cruel then—how inhuman, to say to the poor man, who toils early and late, destitute of the comforts of life—his children crying and starving for bread—himself worn out with hard labour and hopeless grief; who, though he enriches his country by his exhaustion, has only to look forward, when unable to labour, to being shut up in a workhouse-prison, or to receive a miserable pittance from a taunting and unfeeling workhouse master, or overseer,—You shall not purchase the corn of other countries, except at that extravagant price. And is it not equally cruel to say to the poor man destitute of employ, You shall sweep the streets barefoot and naked for six-pence a-day—you shall endure cold and hunger, for I will not permit you to exchange your labour for the corn of other countries, until I have

exactd 80s. per quarter for mine!!! O, Africa! thy sons are indeed treated with cruelty and inhumanity by strangers, but Englishmen treat their own countrymen with cruelty and inhumanity, though they profess to be bound together by the sacred ties of the Christian religion!

Signed,

On behalf of the Meeting,

THOMAS CLARKE,
Chairman.

THE BLUE AND BUFF.

THAT is, that which formerly was the universally-dreaded English Navy; that which we have sung till we have been hoarse with singing; that which we have toasted in oceans of wine. But, alas! it was the Navy which our forefathers left us that we have toasted and boasted; and what we are going to leave our children in the shape of Navy may be guessed at by the woeful exploits of that Navy in the late war with Jonathan; and, in the three articles below, which I take from the *Morning Herald* of the 11th, 15th, and 20th of April, those exploits are amply accounted for. And thus it is no longer a “Navy;” it is no longer the “Wooden Walls;” but simply the upstart, grovelling, insolent, expensive at home, and beaten abroad, *Blue and Buff*.

MORNING HERALD, APRIL 11th.

THE Navy has always been considered as the peculiar and appropriate bulwark of Great Britain. Its efforts have saved her empire more than once, and on its energies her salvation may ultimately depend. It cannot be denied that the services of this great and national power have

been of late years rather overlooked; yet, from the overthrow of the Spanish Armada down to the last triumphs of Trafalgar, England, in every crisis of more than ordinary danger, has placed her last hope of security in her seamen, and has not been disappointed. But while it is at all thought necessary to maintain her naval force, it is of the first importance that it should be properly governed. Improvements in naval architecture may avail us little, if the skill and heroism that ought to animate the service receive no adequate encouragement; and how can skill and heroism be promoted, if a vicious system of patronage bestows the rewards of the veteran warrior on those who can only boast of their connexions and their inexperience? Is not the system of promotion in the navy, at present, of such a nature as to repress all generous ambition, all manly rivalry, by showing that neither superiority of talent, nor devotedness of conduct, nor length of service, can outweigh the sordid calculations of favoritism? It is of great consideration that the actual state of the navy, in this respect, should be laid before the public; and Mr. *Hume*, in moving for such returns as exemplify it, has done a great service to the country. We feel it our duty to assist the laudable object which he has in view, by directing the public attention to the subjoined list, which is extracted from the "Returns of Naval Promotions" for the last year. It contains the names of Lieutenants promoted to be Commanders during that year; and, by the comparison of the dates of their commission, a most disgraceful inequality will be observable. It will be found, that those officers, who have been long taught to know that "sickness of the heart which arises from hope deferred," are men without those family connexions or Parliamentary influence which supersede merit, while those whose honours have been of rapid growth were not compelled to gather

them among the dangers of the ocean. Of the latter class, we refer the reader to the name of *Russell Henry Manners*—a name known to one of the most fortunate branches of our aristocracy. It will be seen that his commission is dated in October 1822. What service has this gentleman seen—what achievements has he performed, to earn so soon the grateful acknowledgment of his country? The answer will be found by a reference to the *Herald's* College or the Court Guide. Contrast with him the case of *John Allison*, whose commission bears date in December 1794. Here are thirty-one years of probation, while Mr. *Manners* was only doomed to the sad solicitude of three! Again, we see *George James Hope Johnstone*, with a seniority so old as 1821, and *John Mundell*, who became Lieutenant in 1801, having waited just twenty years longer than the other for the rank of Commander! Again, there are *John Land Wynn*, *Thomas Baring Bond*, *George Back*, and *Henry Layton*, the two former of whom became Lieutenants in 1820, and the two latter in 1821. But names "more known to fame" are *William Pitt Canning*, *Henry Byam Martin*, and *Lord William Paget*, the fortunate possessors of which names having received their commissions in 1823, were, in the second year of their Lieutenantancy, made Commanders! What a pity that they had not some opportunity of signaling themselves during that period, that the world might not consider them as fresh and unaccustomed to the use of the "vile guns" as Hotspur's gentle friend. Far different was the probation of the less favoured names of *Josias Bray* and *John Pearse*, whose commissions are dated 1800,—of *Daniel Weld*, who was made the year before, and of *Thomas Cowper Sherwin*, who, having become a Lieutenant in 1796, or thirty years ago, was raised to the rank of Commander along with other two-year old Lieutenants! Here is a

system that leaves one Lieutenant to bear the storms and battles of a quarter of a century before he is made Commander, and does not allow another to carry a commission two years, and that in the "weak, piping time of peace," when the service is rendered sweet and kindly for him by promotion. Such is the system of patronage, and such are its fruits! Who that reflects on the consequences of such an administration of naval affairs as this, can wonder at the triumphs which American skill and valour gained over the

British flag in the last war! It was not customary, before that time, for British tars to talk of the relative proportions of an enemy's frigate as a good reason why it should capture one of our's. But, if the present plan of promotion be acted on for many years to come, we may again have to find arguments to reconcile us to our naval losses, while the officers of a rival nation that rise by merit, may, to our cost, have to instruct our striplings of "rank and family" in the discipline of war.

Return of the Number of LIEUTENANTS promoted to be COMMANDERS in the Royal Navy, between the 1st January 1825 and 1st January 1826; stating, the Name of each Person so promoted, and the date of the Commission each Officer held at the time of his Promotion; distinguishing the Promotions in the Navy on Foreign Stations, stating the Name and Rank of all those so promoted.

Name.	Seniority as Lieutenant.	
William Nevill	12 December	1816
William Pitt Canning	19 February	1823
Charles Wemyss	30 April	1813
Samuel Thornton	21 May	1819
Henry Byam Martin	20 March	1823
Lord William Paget	8 April	1823
Henry Shovell Marsham	30 June	1813
John King	3 March	1815
Charles Colville Frankland	26 March	1819
Thomas Hastings	17 January	1810
John Cawley	16 August	1800
Thomas Cowper Sherwin	22 July	1796
Daniel Weld	10 September	1799
Josias Bray	1 November	1800
John Pearse	29 September	1800
George Spencer Richards	7 May	1804
William Snuggs Gammon	5 April	1805
John Eagar	10 October	1805
John Chafin Morris	22 September	1807
George Edward Marshall	22 September	1807
Thomas Phipps	11 December	1807
Henry Slade	12 November	1808
William Sanders	7 January	1809
James M'Donald	25 March	1809
John Crie	2 November	1809
Francis Ormond	3 December	1810
Augustus Champion De Crespigny	1 November	1811
Augustus Donaldson	20 November	1812
Joseph Clitty Jellicoe	11 October	1814
Richard Beaumont	13 October	1819
Henry Layton	2 November	1821
Hugh Clapperton	20 March	1815
John Milligan Laws	11 November	1818
Alexander Tait	1 June	1814
*William Burdett Dobson	3 January	1814
Augustus Henry Kellett	14 February	1815
George Mitchener	5 July	1806

Name.	Seniority as Lieutenant.
Nathaniel Martin.....	19 March..... 1807
William Luckraft.....	11 December..... 1807
Richard Barton.....	27 December..... 1808
Michael Dickson.....	27 December..... 1808
Philip Graham.....	14 April..... 1810
Thomas Beer.....	4 May..... 1810
Russell Henry Manners.....	19 October..... 1822
George Tincombe.....	4 May..... 1810
Richard Howe Cockerell.....	20 January..... 1818
John Allison.....	17 December..... 1794
William Symonds.....	14 October..... 1801
Charles Croker.....	17 December..... 1814
Joseph Maynard.....	4 March..... 1815
William Mudge.....	19 September..... 1815
John Mundell.....	10 January..... 1801
William Geo. Hyndman Whish..	16 September..... 1816
Thomas Baring Bond.....	3 October..... 1820
*Thomas Stephenson.....	24 August..... 1814
Edward Blanckley.....	6 February..... 1815
*George James Hope Johnstone	3 October..... 1821
John Land Wynn.....	3 November..... 1820
George Back.....	1 January..... 1821
Total.....	59

Note.—Those distinguished by a star (*) prefixed to their names, were promoted to Death or Court Martial vacancies on Foreign Stations. Total..3.

MORNING HERALD, APRIL 15th.

THE state of our Navy demands inquiry. We have already shown why its government requires reformation.—In doing so, we have not gone on vague report, or relied on statements that might be imputed to party fiction or popular exaggeration; we have taken our evidence on this subject from the Government itself. The documents furnished to the House of Commons, by the Admiralty Office, have afforded the facts on which our arguments are supported. The vicious system of patronage, which now lavishes honours and emolument upon the fortunate relatives or dependants of great families, and leaves experienced and meritorious officers, who have no interest at Court, to languish in obscurity, cannot be continued without ruin to the public service. If so mischievous a principle is not abolished, it must extend itself. Abuses of power, when tolerated in any degree, eventually grow into excess. The corrupt instance becomes, at length, the general practice. Thus the number of promotions for long

and honourable services will be continually becoming less, while the preferments that are the result of family or political influence—of sycophancy and mean artifices, will increase. What will be the consequence to the nation? Her Navy, the strength, the hope, the proud bulwark of the country, will moulder away. If such a selection of superior officers be made in a time of peace as are not fit to be intrusted with command in the hour of danger, what is there to sustain the supremacy of the British flag in the unfortunate event of a war? If promotions are made without reference to talent, skill, or length of service, where are we to find the intelligence and heroism that should conduct our fleets to victory? The bravery of our sailors may not perish, but without good and efficient officers, what is there to turn that bravery to account? The masses of a fleet or army may, as to tactics, be regarded as machines; but, in the battle, the troops who have not confidence in those who command are but half armed against an enemy—and, in most instances, they feel as men devoted to destruc-

tion. Now we say that appointments arising, not from merit, but patronage, are, in nine cases out of ten, appointments that, so far from giving confidence to men, inspire their contempt. Such vigour and invincible hardihood as *Blake* or *Nelson* infused into our fleets, could not be created by any number of the pampered things that favouritism loves to promote. This heroism, which no enemy can destroy, may be annihilated by the evil genius of corrupt patronage, that fosters the worthless and incapable, at the expense of generous and manly ambition. Since the appearance of our former remarks on this subject, a correspondent, with great reason, says—"If the aristocratical interest does not prevail over merit in the Naval service, how is it that almost the whole of the ships on the South American and other profitable stations, are commanded by Lords, Honourables, and Baronets; not one of whom has ever seen a shot fired as a Captain? Look at the list. Is it justice that the oldest Colonel for promotion, Sir *R. C. Hill*, should be but seven years standing, whilst the oldest Captain in the Navy for promotion is of twenty-four years standing?" And again he asks—"What services have the numerous *Dundas* and *Hopes* rendered to their country, to entitle them to the rapid advancement they have all experienced, as may be seen by a reference to the Navy List, where their names will be found by dozens?" Thus is promotion in the Navy becoming as foul and negotiable as the representation of a close borough! We have already given instances of disgraceful inequality, in the list of pro-

motions for the last year, of Lieutenants to the rank of Commanders. We will now point out a few examples of a similar nature from the list of Commanders raised to the rank of Captains, which we subjoin. We there see *Henry Dundas*, who was made a Commander in 1823, obtaining the rank of Captain in 1825, while near his name stands that of *Christopher Nixon*, who, having been a Commander in 1809, remained without further advancement to the same year, 1825. So that Mr. *Nixon*, not having any borough or Ministerial connexion, waited sixteen years for that preferment which the magic name of *Dundas* achieved for its possessor in less than two years! Again, we see the name of *Charles Philip Yorke*, the owner of which was, in the third year of his Commandership, made a Post Captain, while *Daniel Barber*, *Henry Jane*, and *Edmund Denman*, waited fifteen years for the same preferment. Again, *John George Graham* and *Alexander Thomas Emeric Vidal*, became Commanders in 1823, *Charles Bowen*, *George Robert Lambert*, *George Russell* and *Henry Parkyns Hoppner* in 1822—the former two were made Captains in the second year of their Commandership, and the latter in their third, while *Charles Mitchell*, *John Skekel*, and *George Augustus Hire* did not receive the same rank until they were Commanders fourteen years. Facts like these speak volumes—we will not comment farther on them at present, but submit them to the attentive and dispassionate perusal of all who feel for the honour and interests of England.

Return of the Number of COMMANDERS promoted to the Rank of CAPTAIN in the Royal Navy, between the 1st January 1825 and 1st January 1826; stating the Name of each Person so promoted, and the date of the Commission each Officer held at the time of his Promotion.

Name.	Seniority as Commander.
Percy Grace	15 June 1814
Henry Dundas	16 May 1823
William Hotham	15 June 1814
Charles Mitchell	24 May..... 1811

Name.	Seniority as Commander.
Honourable Montagu Stopford ..	29 January 1822
Christopher Nixon	11 April 1809
Edmund Denman.....	17 February..... 1810
Daniel Barber	2 May 1810
Henry Jane	10 May 1810
John Skekel	23 June 1811
George Augustus Hire.....	1 August 1811
Charles Montagu Walker	1 February..... 1812
John Stoddart	3 July..... 1812
George Ourry Lempriere.....	30 January 1813
Thomas Barker Devon	4 May..... 1813
Charles Philip Yorke	18 May..... 1822
Henry Ducie Chads.....	28 May..... 1813
*Frederick Marryatt	13 June 1815
Thomas Warraud.....	27 July 1812
John Gore (B.).....	10 October 1812
Charles Bowen	19 July 1822
George Robert Lambert.....	19 January 1822
Thomas Smith	15 June 1814
George Gosling.....	24 April 1815
John George Graham	16 June 1823
George Russell	7 September 1822
Alex. Thos. Emeric Vidal	15 May..... 1823
John Leith.....	13 June..... 1815
Henry Parkyns Hoppner.....	25 January 1822
Total.....	29

* Captain Frederick Marryatt is the only one of these Officers promoted to a Death or Court Martial vacancy on a Foreign Station.

MORNING HERALD, APRIL 20th.

IT is now some time since VAN TROMP, the Dutch Admiral, hoisted a broom at the mast-head, to signify that he would sweep the English fleet from the ocean. He was not as good as his word, though his intention was very sincere. There were some obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of his threat, which his courage and perseverance were unable to overcome. The hardihood of our sailors—the fearless spirit, and gallant emulation of our naval commanders, retorted so unpleasantly on the coarse joke of the Dutchman, that he soon relapsed into the gravity of his race, and never indulged in the “merry vein” again. There is a way, however, of effecting what VAN TROMP or no other enemy could achieve, and that is to be done in course of time, by such a system of promotion as the Naval returns recently laid before the House of Commons disclose.

It is this system of promotion that is calculated to repress the heroism and humble the grandeur of the British Navy, and be more effective in sweeping our supremacy from the ocean than the broom of VAN TROMP. The meritorious officer, who, after great exertions and long service, sees some fortunate stripling who has not yet acquired the rudiments of war placed in command over him, cannot be expected to pursue the career of toil and danger with a heart full of devotion to his country. Conscious that his services have been held in no estimation, and that he is under the orders of those whom he ought to instruct, his spirit must droop, and his confidence in the prowess of his commanders cease to inspire the assurance of victory. Besides, those who are raised without merit, do in their turn exercise a vicious patronage with regard to those below them. They do not like the talents and the knowledge which are a reproach to their own ignorance or incapacity.

They are apt to discourage the honest manliness of those who cultivate the genuine qualities of the British tar. The sturdy frank disposition of such men is very apt to shock the delicate constitutions of the 'Captain Whiffles' of the day, whose honours flowered in the hot-bed of Admiralty patronage. Hence the oily words of the flatterer, and the artifices of those who study intrigue more than honourable deeds, make the way straight to preferment. The example becomes contagious, till that gallant spirit that covered our fleet with trophies, moulders away, and some more hardy enemy at length arises to wrest from our enervated mariners the dominion of the ocean. That day we would wish to hope is far distant, but it is certain it must come, or the present system of promotion in the Navy be thoroughly reformed. Let us not forget how, in the last war, the despised frigates of America—those "fir vessels with bits of striped bunting," as an applauded orator in the House of Commons called them, endangered our naval reputation. And what reformation has been adopted since?—Name it not in Gath!—why the naval costume was ordered to be changed! Instead of the old blue and buff, in which *Blake*, and *Rodney*, and *Jervis*, and *Duncan*, and *Howe*, and *Nelson*, gained that succession of battles which might be said to have chained victory to the British Standard, it was resolved that the Spanish dress—that uniform of which our brave seamen had so often seen the rear, should be adopted. In that uniform our Naval Officers would have looked as gay, and, perhaps, as ridiculous as the carpenter bird of Java, with red thighs and breast, and blue legs and back. The ungenteel sarcasms, however, which the first intimation of this Spanish improvement in dress produced, caused the design to be abandoned, and the reform was limited to adding the magic of gold lace to the blue coats, in place of the original and antiquated buff. Whether this change will produce great

and glorious results in the event of another war with the Americans, is yet to be determined. There may be much virtue in gold lace, but our tars have yet to find it out.—We have already made some remarks upon the lists of Lieutenants promoted to the rank of Commanders, and of Commanders promoted to the rank of Captains; we will now refer to the list of Midshipmen raised to the rank of Lieutenants in the last year, and advert to a few of the names, and their relative times of service, as they appear in the list which we subjoin. It will there be seen that *Richard Napper*, *David Steel*, and *William Walter Oke* entered the service in 1808, and remained Midshipmen until 1825, when *William Broughton*, *Thomas R. T. Thompson*, *Henry Lister Mawe*, *Thomas Pownall Pellew Barrow* ("I like," says Dr. Primrose, "to give the whole name"), *Charles Hotham*, *John Alexander Duntze*, the Hon. *John Frederick Fitzgerald De Ros*, and *Tollett Pennell*, were made Lieutenants, who had not entered the service until 1818, or ten years after the former Officers! Some of the names of the latter gentlemen are known as being connected with high families—that of Mr. *Pennell* is obscure, but he has the advantage, as we understand, of being, by marriage, a near relative of Mr. *Croker*, Secretary to the Admiralty. Again, we see that *Charles Blyth*, *Joseph William Brown*, *George Whichelo*, *George Goldfinch*, and several others, who were not promoted until last year, entered the service in 1807; also *Charles Goldsmith*, *Sandford Miles*, and *Henry Joseph Hill*, entered the service in 1806, and *William Squires*, *Thomas Lorcy Roberts*, and *Robert Robinson*, were Midshipmen, as far back as the year 1805. Contrast with these, *Richard Freeman Rowley*, *William Wellesley*, and the Hon. *Frederick William Grey*, who did not enter the service until 1819, and we would be glad to hear what claims they had beyond those of fortunate connexion to entitle

them to a promotion in six years, for which others whom we have mentioned were obliged to wait twenty years! Here is encouragement to those who have shed their blood and confronted every danger through the awful struggles of the last sanguinary war! We have never heard of those exploits of Lord *George Paulett*, that gave him a claim for preferment in the eighth year of his service, or what made him more distinguished (except his name) than *Dennis Gladwell* or *Richard Setford*, who underwent the probation of eighteen years—seven of which were during the period of a conflict in which we fought for our existence as a people! Look to the case of *John*

Bradley. He was a Midshipman in 1800, and was not made a Lieutenant until 1825, in which year also *Richard Byron* was promoted to the same rank, who did not enter the service until 1819—or 19 years after the former. Thus Lieutenant *Bradley* was doomed to a probation of 25 years, or a quarter of a century, as a Midshipman, during which period he must have seen 14 years of active war-service, while Lieutenant *Byron* experienced only 6 years of peaceful service altogether, and could never have seen a gun fired on board a British ship but on the occasion of a salute. This system, or the glory of our flag, must cease to exist!

Return of the number of MIDSHIPMEN promoted to the Rank of LIEUTENANT in the Royal Navy, between 1st January 1825 and 1st January 1826; stating the Name of each Person so promoted, and the date of Entry into the Service.

Name.	Date of Entry into the Service
Richard Napper.....	1 March 1808
David Steel	31 March 1808
William Walter Oke	2 April 1808
William Cress Simmons	12 December 1807
George Hamilton Smith	4 July 1808
Laurence George Carrington	26 December 1807
Joseph William Brown.....	20 July 1807
William Squire.....	19 July 1805
Charles Goldsmith	6 July 1806
James Truppo	31 August 1808
Humphrey Jeston.....	9 June 1807
James Howard Turner	10 August 1808
Henry Kitchen.....	17 September..... 1807
James Thompson	16 July 1808
George Hingston	28 April 1807
Robert Poole	14 May 1808
William Hewlett	10 July 1807
James Henry Richard Wilson.....	4 June 1813
William Griffiu.....	23 August 1812
Samuel Williams	16 June 1813
William George Buchanan.....	6 August 1813
George Percy Rosenberg.....	1 April 1815
William Glennie	14 August 1812
Russell Elliott	16 November 1815
Thomas Jones	20 July 1809
John Bradley.....	18 September..... 1800
Robert James Langrishe	4 January 1815
William Langford Castle	19 May 1813
Charles Blyth	30 September..... 1807
William Warren.....	24 March 1809
Lord George Paulett.....	6 February 1817
William Dent Hedley.....	22 June 1810
Thomas Hamilton.....	14 July 1812

Name.	Date of Entry into the Service.
George Snell	14 September..... 1812
Archibald Meheux	26 October..... 1811
Richard Cotgrave.....	30 October..... 1810
Philip Paleston Wynn.....	24 April..... 1815
Arthur James Douglas.....	24 February..... 1816
George Edward Western.....	1 May..... 1817
Lawford Miles	4 August..... 1806
Richard Byron	4 May..... 1819
Hon. Frederick William Grey....	18 January..... 1816
James P. O. Ferrall	29 December..... 1808
William Broughton	15 March..... 1818
Thos. Raikes Trigge Thompson..	19 February..... 1818
John Coghlan Fitzgerald.....	24 October..... 1812
James Small	14 November..... 1809
Thomas Lorey Roberts.....	6 February..... 1805
Thomas Ross Sullivan.....	25 January..... 1811
William Clement Swinfen.....	3 January..... 1816
Alexander Clotworthy Dawson ..	25 August..... 1814
Edward Barnaby Tinling.....	6 July..... 1814
Frederick Hutton	28 January..... 1813
Richard Freeman Rowley.....	4 February..... 1819
Robert Robinson	30 November..... 1805
Graham Hewitt.....	22 February..... 1808
Alexander Robeson	1 September..... 1802
Henry Joseph Hill.....	8 July..... 1806
Charles Moss.....	1 September..... 1808
Joseph Proctor	15 April..... 1808
Matthew Comb.....	30 June..... 1808
Dennis Gladwell	30 August..... 1807
Richard Setford	26 June..... 1807
Thomas Brent.....	7 June..... 1808
George Whichelo.....	16 June..... 1807
William Wright.....	12 January..... 1808
Henry Gerard.....	23 December..... 1807
James Pratt	13 July..... 1808
Hugh Somerville Burniston....	19 November..... 1808
James Mullins	6 October..... 1811
John Alexander Duntz.....	6 August..... 1818
Hon. J. Fred. Fitzgerald De Ros	10 March..... 1818
Craven John Featherstone.....	16 November..... 1811
George Leslie.....	30 September..... 1809
Frederick John Foster.....	24 April..... 1812
Tollett Pennell.....	14 February..... 1818
Henry Bull.....	5 December..... 1813
Henry Sacheverel Wilmot.....	28 April..... 1813
John Onebye Bliss	30 October..... 1812
Thomas Thorpe Fowke.....	22 June..... 1816
Green Nicholls	2 April..... 1808
William Gray (B.)	29 April..... 1808
George Benjamin Bunbury Isaac	14 August..... 1812
George Lyali.....	9 December..... 1813
Richard Hammond White.....	15 September..... 1813
Francis Crockatt	21 July..... 1808
Robert Mann.....	16 May..... 1810
Francis North Clerk.....	20 January..... 1810
Croker Barrington.....	16 November..... 1811
Thomas Gethy George.....	6 April..... 1809
George Henry Parlbby Wight....	20 November..... 1816
George Goldfinch	26 June..... 1807
Alexander Schank White.....	4 November..... 1816

Name.	Date of Entry into the Service.	
Henry Lister Mawe.....	11 May	818
John Henry Jackson.....	27 July	1808
Lewis David	3 July	1809
William Marshall.....	3 January.....	1807
David Rymer.....	27 September.....	1810
William Tomlin Griffiths.....	28 January	1814
William Pendock Cowling.....	26 March	1812
Edward Biffin	3 June	1813
John Holland.....	1 January	1808
Walter Cross.....	5 April	1813
William Woolridge	23 July	1815
Edward Franklin.....	26 March	1810
Thomas Pownoll Pellew Barrow..	16 October	1818
William Charles Webber.....	1 September.....	1809
Zachariah Mudge.....	8 December	1811
William Arlett	27 August	1812
George William Howe Fitzroy....	6 March.....	1817
William Wellesley	1 August	1819
Augustus Bolton	29 March	1810
Henry Alexander Breedon	23 March	1809
John Sibly.....	16 May	1811
Francis Wall Justice	13 February	1811
Jos. Augustus William Hill.....	10 December	1811
William Hornby	21 August	1811
Charles Dimock.....	22 May	1812
Charles Bolton	24 July	1813
William Breedon	23 January	1813
Malcolm M'Neale.....	1 April	1814
William Crispin.....	6 July	1813
Hon. Edward Roper Curzon	16 November	1815
Bird Allen	2 October	1817
William Duncan Miller	5 November.....	1811
William Lyons	20 March	1810
Alexander Bell Lowe.....	27 February	1809
William M'Dowall	1 March	1812
Thomas Hope	18 August	1809
Charles Morley Adams	16 June	1816
Charles Julius Seecombe.....	10 May	1815
Archibald Reed.....	6 April	1815
William Clapp	10 June	1809
Richard Dowse.....	20 July	1810
Arthur Kellett	24 June.....	1811
Charles Hotham	6 November	1818
Edward Kelly	2 November	1810
George Trollope	15 February	1811
John Jeayes	14 April	1813
William Murray	22 January.. ..	1813
John Brunton	28 March	1802
Berkley Westropp.....	2 April	1810
Total 141		

To MR. COBBETT.

Bolton-le-Moor, 17th April, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR,

We have seen your Address to the people of Bolton, on the Feast

of the Gridiron, with your observations on the same, which observations are just; as you will believe, Sir, when we inform you that we had no knowledge of that accursed book which you have

described. If we had had any knowledge of that circumstance, depend upon it we should have hissed the person from the room that dared to give the health of such a monster.

I will now proceed to give you a faithful detail of all the particulars relative to this feast. First, a committee was formed to arrange matters. John Hayes, that you so often speak of in the Register, was one of this committee; we had a meeting prior to the feast; John Hayes brought forward a list of the toasts and submitted them to the committee; a discussion ensued on finding the name of Carlile connected with the toasts. It was asked, Did Carlile write in favour of the people, or did he write on paper money? One of the committee answered in the affirmative; on which the toast was revised on the spot, for it was connected with too much bombast. The committee made inquiries the next day after Carlile's remarks on the paper money; but their search was in vain, and some of the committee erased the name of Carlile from the list.

We met at the time appointed to celebrate the feast, and all went on well for a considerable time. To give full opportunity to all your friends to attend, we left every one to his own discretion what to spend. About nine o'clock there came a person into the room, his name is John Cammeron, and he is a Scotchman; I was on my feet at the time, showing the utility of your History of the Reformation, together with the good it was likely to produce in the end by driving the monster of prejudice from the land, without

which Catholic emancipation never could be obtained. As soon as I sat down, this same Cammeron rose and addressed the chair. He commenced with a personal attack on me; he then proceeded to ridicule you, and went so far as to call you a liar, respecting your statement of the Scotch markets. He was called to order, but would not obey, so it was determined to let him go on: he said that the Christians gave so much interruption that he lost his clue, and he sat down amidst loud laughter.

The Chairman got through the routine of toasts agreed to by the Committee, and all went on well again; when, to our great astonishment, John Hayes rose up and gave the health of Richard Carlile. It was by no means universally drank. To the best of our knowledge it was drank by six persons, and the gentleman of the Chronicle was in that number. So that, you see, the toast did not come from the chair, and the fault rests with the Chronicle for embodying this offensive toast with what came from the chair; for there were other toasts that were not inserted, so that the Chronicle is worthy of censure. We give our disapprobation of this toast, with our consent that you may make it public if you think proper.

By order of the Chairman and Committee.

JOHN O'BRIEN,

Secretary.

(From the Morning Herald of
Thursday, 20th April.)

SECONDARIES OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY.

FARLAR V. COBBETT.

THIS was a Writ of Inquiry, executed before the Under Sheriffs at the office of the Sheriff of Middlesex, to assess the amount of debt due to the plaintiff, the defendant having suffered judgment to go by default.

Mr. Adolphus stated the case to the Jury. He said he was afraid that the Jury on hearing the names of the parties, and seeing that the defendant was present to defend himself in person, would form expectations that were likely to be disappointed, as far as he (Mr. A.) was concerned. Mr. Cobbett was known to all the world—at least wherever the English language was known; but there was nothing of a political character in the transactions before them. It was simply an inquiry whether Mr. Farlar ought to receive 32*l*. which he claimed to be due to him, and if not that sum, how much less. The charge was for goods sold. Such being the case, he should not so far forget his duty as to diverge from it in any degree, for the purpose of extraneous observation, and irrelevant declamation. The plaintiff was the owner of the patent for the manufacture of certain machines usually denominated "Needham's Patent Brewing Machines." In June 1821, defendant called at plaintiff's shop, where he saw one of plaintiff's shopmen, named Adams, and after stating that he had received from

a friend a very favourable report respecting the plaintiff's brewing machine, he desired to be supplied with a one-bushel machine, which was shortly afterwards delivered and paid for. On the 1st of August following, defendant published No. 1 of his work entitled "Cobbett's Cottage Economy," in which he noticed the plaintiff's brewing machine in the most favourable terms. Mr. Cobbett deemed it a most useful invention—there were his own words for it. That writer desired to promote brewing, especially amongst the working classes, hoping that thereby would be superseded the use of ardent spirits. The avowed object, thus to become the benefactor of his fellow-men, reflected credit on the writer; the object was calculated to reflect more real glory than victories. As already mentioned, soon after the purchase of a small machine, Mr. Cobbett commenced his "Cottage Economy." That work he had never read, but he knew those who had, and he deemed it only just to say, that they spoke of it in the highest terms: he did not mean to imply that he would not read such a work—in truth, he was like some of the birds about the house in which they were assembled that were "born and bred in bottles." His time was wholly occupied with his professional pursuits; he was either in the Courts, at Sessions, or on Circuit, and could know nothing of the subjects discussed in "Cottage Economy," except what he might hear from others. The first number praised the machine, and in a subsequent number of it, drawings of the machine were introduced, with a prospectus of its particular merits,

but all paid for, as they ought to be, by the plaintiff, it being to his advantage to have the machine well known. After such period Mr. Cobbett sent, from time to time, to the Brewing Machine Manufactory, for various articles, "two more eighteen gallon casks, &c." The account eventually was as follows:

Cobbett Debtor to Farlar,		
1821—August 4. Two 18-gallon Bell		
Casks	£1	10 0
1822—March 11. Three 27 ditto. ditto.	3	0 0
One 18 ditto. ditto.	0	15 0
12. A four-bushel Patent Brewing Machine, second-hand, No. 905 ..	18	0 0
One pair of four-bushel Coolers (1073)	9	0 0
	£32	5 0

Somehow or another the plaintiff followed up the delivery of the goods with the speedy demand for the money; whether that was right or wrong he did not pretend to say; but such was the fact, as he was instructed. A portion of the goods came back with a long letter; in reality a dissertation on the inutility of the goods previously praised and bought. Mr. Farlar would not take them in: they were sent back to Mr. Cobbett's, and there they remained to this day. A settlement was sought, but in vain, and therefore this action was brought. He was prepared to prove the order by Mr. Cobbett's letter. The first was, after having had the one-bushel machine,—

Mr. Farlar,

Mr. Cobbett wants to-morrow two more eighteen-gallon casks; and he wants to speak to Mr. Farlar about the price of the Brewing machines; because several persons have made representations to Mr. Cobbett on the subject.

Kensington, Aug. 3, 1821.

The next order was in this letter:—

Kensington, March 6, 1822.

Dear Sir—You will please to send me, not to-morrow, but on *Saturday*, the four bushel machine and the coolers (which, I find, I want,) and also three *half hogsheads* and one eighteen gallon cask. If you wish me to explain what you were talking about, in my last Number of *Cottage Economy*, pray let me see you *here* on Monday or Tuesday next; as the last Number will be published the latter end of next week; and, you will observe, that then the thing will be in a *volume*, and will be *for sale for years to come*.—I am, your most obedient and most humble servant,

Mr. Farlar.

WM. COBBETT.

This showed that the parties were on friendly terms at such time (March 6); that there was then no complaint of the machine; but on the 21st of that same month, Mr. C. had the goods (ordered on the 6th) sent back with the following letter:

Dear Sir,—The bearer will deliver you back the four-bushel brewing machine; and it is necessary that I explain my reasons for returning it. My man, who has been used to brewing home-brewed beer in the country, always insisted, that the machine made the beer *flat*, and that the beer did not keep so well as if brewed in the old way, with a copper and mash-vat. I ascribed this to his prejudice and obstinacy. We made a trial in August; and, when we tapped, in November, it really did appear, that the wood had a great superiority over the iron. I still thought, however, that there must have been some foul play; and had no doubt of the perfectness of the machine, until yesterday. But, I myself attended to, and assisted in, a brewing of two casks of beer, on the 25th of December, one in the wood, and one in the machine. Malt, hops, yeast, heats, all were precisely the same. These two casks of beer were tapped yesterday. They had been kept in a cellar of

which Mrs. Cobbett kept the key. I had not the smallest doubt of the beer being the same in both. But, before we used the new machine, we thought it right to see the result of the experiment; and I am, I assure you, very surprised to find there is a very great difference in the beer of the two casks, the one brewed in the iron being *flat* and carrying *no head*: and the other being brisk, and carrying a fine foam on it. In addition to this, I have to state, that we some time ago (two months perhaps) had some ale that was very much praised by all the ale-drinkers of my family, as well as by others who occasionally partook of it; and upon my referring to that yesterday, as a proof of the goodness of the machine, it came out that a young man, out of Sussex, who was in my service at the time when that was brewed, *brewed it in the wood*. I was from home at the time, and he and his fellow servant sat up and carried on their brewing in the night, so that their mistress did not know what they had done, until they had done it. These facts convince me, that the wood is best for beer that is to be kept any length of time; and, as I am now about to brew for the summer, I cannot venture on the machine for that purpose. It certainly does make the beer *flat*, and takes from it the *keeping quality*. I am no chemist, and can say nothing at all about the *cause*, any more than I can about the cause of beer being so much better out of a wooden bottle than it is out of a tin canteen; or about porter being better out of a pewter pot than out of a tin pot. The *fact* is all I know any thing about. The machine is so *handy* a thing, and does the work so *quickly*, compared with the wood, that I should keep, for the making of *small beer*, the machine that you have been so good as to send me; the *taste* of small beer being of less consequence, and it not being intended for *keeping*; and, I shall now use my *little one* sometimes for that purpose; but, the result of the fair experiments above mentioned being such as I

have described it, and my duty to my readers compelling me to state that result through the same channel that conveyed my erroneous expectations, I should deem it very unjust to retain the present, which you have in so handsome a manner, made me, and for which I beg you to accept of the thanks which are due to your obliging intention.—I am, dear Sir, your most humble obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Kensington, March 21, 1822.

Mr. Farlar,
Brewing Machine Factory, Piccadilly.

Here, then, was the plaintiff's case. The two first letters showed the orders; and there was nothing to warrant the expectation of the statement at the conclusion of the third letter, that the four-bushel machine was sent to Mr. Cobbett as a "Present," and not in compliance with an order. In stating the case, he hoped he had done no more than his duty; he had endeavoured strictly to confine himself to it. Perhaps Mr. Cobbett, as an honest man, thought he was entitled to pursue the course he had done regarding the plaintiff's demand; but, thank God, it was not Mr. Cobbett's opinion, nor his (Mr. A.'s) opinion, nor that of other individuals that could decide it—the twelve Gentlemen of the Jury must decide between the parties.

Mr. Cobbett admitted the writing of the letters, which were then formally read by the Under Sheriff.

Mr. Wetherby examined.—He said, in 1821 and 1822, he was in the employ of Mr. Farlar; the patent had since been sold. He was in the employ of the purchaser. He remembered the sale of the casks, value 30s.

Mr. Cobbett.—I admit such purchase.

Benjamin Adams said he was

in the employ of Mr. Farlar. In 1822, he remembered the goods being sent to Mr. Cobbett, and the return of a machine. It was not taken in, but sent back to Mr. Cobbett, and he had since seen it on Mr. C.'s premises. The items, casks and coolers, as per account (given in the Counsel's speech), were regularly delivered and charged.

In cross-examination by Mr. Cobbett, he said he saw Mr. C. at the factory several times with Mr. Farlar; but he had no recollection of ever having heard Mr. F. saying any thing about giving Mr. C. the four-bushel machine. He was near them while they were talking, yet heard nothing of the kind.

Mr. Cobbett. — I admit, and have admitted all along, that I owe for the barrels; but the machine was given to me.

Mr. ADOLPHUS asked witness, whether Mr. F. had ever been in the habit of giving away the articles of his trade? — No.

Mr. Cobbett then addressed the Jury. He said that he had now been a housekeeper twenty-four years, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, dealing in the course of that time with perhaps more than a thousand tradesmen, but never till now had any tradesman brought him into a Court of Law. The demand which he resisted was 27*l.*; but he would tell the Jury, notwithstanding the importance of this season of the year to him, had the amount been only 27 pence, he should have appeared there and thrown himself on a Jury. He had to thank the Counsel for the decorous manner in which he had conducted himself towards him (Mr. C.) personally;

and he might add that, in his judgment, the Counsel had conducted the case ably, the statements being founded, of course, on instructions given. But he must tell the Jury a true story. It was not so much to resist the payment of 27*l.* as that true information of his opinion of the machine should find its way to the public, that he pursued the course he now did. The statement respecting the publication and objects of "Cottage Economy" were correct. It was his most anxious wish to better the condition of tradesmen and labourers; amongst other things to enable them, and to induce them to brew their own beer. When about to begin the publication of "Cottage Economy," a friend in Sussex told him of this brewing machine, mentioning it as saving expense and taking up less room. That friend took him to Mr. Farlar's shop. He would remark here, that four years had been allowed to elapse since the transaction, and before the action was brought; and not till Mr. F. had parted with his patenteeship. He had been all along ready to pay for what he bought. Having gone to the shop, he saw, with delight, the machine, and considered that if it answered the purposes represented, it was a valuable improvement. Not being wanting in zeal in any thing he undertook, he bought a one-bushel machine, and having brewed with it, he, in the first number of "Cottage Economy," spoke of the machine favourably; but, at the same time, stating that he had not yet had experience enough of it; if, on a further trial, he found it not to answer the expectations he had formed, he would say so. This was in the summer of 1821,

soon after the appearance of his first number—having had no motive but to promote the interests and comforts of the poorer classes. Mr. F. visited him, and wished him to take a share in the business of manufacturing the machines. This he declined, and all sort of interest in it, as he might have to express his disapprobation of the machine. But he thought he might at the time have said—"If the machine succeed in realizing my expectations, and if my mention of it do you any good, you may give me a larger one, and take back the small machine." And he thought something of the same kind was proposed by his friend. Matters went on thus till 1822, when the last number of "Cottage Economy" was about to appear. He went to Mr. F.'s shop, and said, "As I am now about to brew for the summer, I will thank you for the larger machine, which you are to give me." He agreed, mentioning a second-hand one, also coolers; and on finding that the coolers would be wanted, he sent the second letter. On being sent home, he was, after a good deal of conversation, informed and convinced of the failure of the machine; that it made the beer flat, &c.; and that to have briskness and head, it was requisite to brew in wood. He then sent them back, with the letter which had been read, assigning his reasons for not keeping the machine; he being about, in honesty to the public, to state that his expectations had not been realized. As to payment for them, or any action on account of them, nothing of the kind, he believed, was thought of till Mr. F. had disposed of the patent, and till proof of the utter

worthlessness of the machine could no longer injure him. The beer brewed in these machines was flat, and nothing like so good as the brewing in wood; and, in fairness and honesty towards the public, however they might call in question his sagacity, in his last number he intimated such change in his opinion. As he could no longer praise the machine, he thought he ought not to keep the present, and in nine days afterwards he sent it back. Mr. F. was under obligations to him, as indeed had been repeatedly expressed; but seeing that he could no longer praise, Mr. F. seemed to have said, "I will punish you; I will make you pay for your censure." He would prove by Mr. Clement, then his clerk, but now no longer such, that Mr. F. said he should give the larger machine for the extra trouble that had been taken; and having heard such evidence, he had only to desire the Jury not to spare him, but to render him justice. Whatever they decided, he should approve; the demand having been made, he thought it his duty to appear before a Jury. He would not trouble them further.

Charles Clement, formerly in Mr. Cobbett's employment, stated that he remembered the publication; the introduction of plates of the machine, &c.; particularly that Mr. Farlar on one occasion told him, he (Mr. F.) intended to make Mr. Cobbett a present of a large machine for the trouble he had taken. He also proposed to witness to purchase the small machine on the larger one being sent to Mr. Cobbett. He clearly understood that it was to be a present to Mr. C.; that Mr. F. was

to give Mr. C. the larger brewing machine. He did not recollect any thing being said about coolers, &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Adolphus*. — This conversation took place sometime between Michaelmas 1821, and the next half-year. The advertisements, &c., were all paid for by Mr. Farlar. He could not recollect the exact time of the conversation, but he was pretty certain it was when he saw Mr. F. after Nov. 1821.

Mr. John Cobbett (defendant's son) proved that the larger machine had never been used.

Mr. *Adolphus* replied at considerable length, observing that many points had been introduced that were irrelevant; but though Counsel snapped up one another quickly enough when wanderings were observed, they did not do so with a layman. He maintained that there was not distinct proof of any present; and as to delay in bringing the action, all possible means had been tried for settlement before it was brought. Mr. F. had not begun on getting rid of the patent; it had been disposed of more than three years; but Mr. Cobbett was a person with whom individuals would not be anxious to come into competition. They would try all means of adjustment. As to the claim, loose conversation was not to be set against Mr. Cobbett's own documents.

Mr. Cobbett (after some contention as to his right) begged to read the conclusion of "Cottage Economy" on this subject. In No. VII., published 1st of March, 1822, he inserted the following:—"N.B. Having in the former Numbers spoken of *brewing machines*, I cannot conclude my work without stating that further expe-

rience has induced me to resolve to *discontinue* the use of all sorts of brewing machines, and to use the *old sort of utensils*."—Now (said Mr. C.) if it be not probable that Mr. F. would give a machine after this—is it probable that I should buy one after such a declaration?

Mr. *Adolphus* interrupted Mr. Cobbett's further progress, and said he must require the rules of the Court to be enforced.

Mr. Cobbett smiled, and sat down.

The *Under-Sheriff* having summed up,

The Jury (after nearly half an hour's consultation) returned a verdict for 14*l.* 5*s.*—the Foreman stating that the Jury were of opinion that the larger machine was a gift to Mr. Cobbett.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending April 15.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	59	4	Rye	35	10
Barley ..	32	6	Beans ...	36	11
Oats	23	6	Pease ...	37	9

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 15.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	41,394	Rye	577
Barley ..	24,914	Beans ...	3,147
Oats ...	31,569	Pease ...	508

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Friday, April 21.—The supply to this morning's market was moderate of all kinds of Grain, and also of Flour. Prime samples of Wheat went off at Monday's prices, but inferior qualities were without demand. Barley may be quoted 1*s.* to 2*s.*

lower. Beans and Pease without alteration. The Oat trade was exceedingly dull, at last quotations.

Monday, April 24.—During the past week the arrivals of all descriptions of Grain were tolerably good, and of Flour the quantity was considerable. To this morning's market there is a fair supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but not much Corn up from the more distant ports. The prime samples of Wheat have sold slowly at last week's prices; other sorts are very dull and hardly support last quotations.

The season being over for Malting, best samples of Barley have declined 2s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'nnight; Grinding samples sell heavily, but not at a proportionate reduction. Beans and Pease are without alteration from last week's terms. Good sweet parcels of Oats meet a limited sale, at the rates last quoted; other descriptions are heavy in disposal, and 1s. per quarter lower. The same uncertainty exists about the top price of Flour as noted last Monday, but the most general quotation is 58s.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, April 15.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	5,443	for	16,859	7	0
Barley..	3,046	..	5,208	14	7
Oats..	12,436	..	16,682	14	4
Rye....	66	..	106	16	0
Beans..	970	1,877	5	9
Pease ..	266	524	18	3
Average, 61 11 34 2 26 9 32 4 38 8 39 5					

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from April 10 to April 22, both inclusive.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat.. 5,604	Tares —
Barley .. 4,852	Linseed .. 445
Malt.... 7,578	Rapeseed . —
Oats 463	Brank .. 52
Beans ... 83	Mustard.. 7
Flour.... 11,004	Flax —
Rye.... —	Hemp ... —
Pease.... 429	Seeds ... 527

Foreign.—Wheat 100, and Oats 1558 quarters.

HOPS.

Price per Cwt. in the Borough:

Monday, April 24.—Our Hop Market last week has much improved, and orders, generally from the country, have nearly cleared this market of New Pockets, which have advanced from 20s. to 25s. per cwt.; 1824, 10s. to 15s., and all sorts of good Old are inquired after at improving prices. Accounts from Kent state the fruit trees have considerable vermin upon them, and a great deal of flea on the Hop-grounds, and should this be followed by fly, which is very probable, Hops will rapidly advance.

Maidstone, April 20.—The Hop Trade has been much brisker this week, and several lots of last year's growth have been sold at from 20s. to 30s. per cwt. advance.

Worcester, April 19.—On Saturday 170 pockets were weighed; business was more brisk, and prices advanced from 5s. to 10s. per cwt.

City, 26th April, 1826.

BACON.

There is very little consumed just at this time; and as almost every thing is done for *ready money*, the cheesemongers buy sparingly. Upon the whole the market seems to be on the decline. On board, 48s.; Landed, 50s. for the best.

BUTTER.

New Butter is now coming in in great abundance, and is selling at prices greatly below what the stale and inferior kinds brought a short time ago: consequently the stocks of the latter description (which are considerable) will be left to be sold as grease. There is a great quantity of foreign in *bond*, for which very little more than the amount of the duty and expenses could now be obtained!—Best Dutch, 84s. Carlow, 68s. to 70s. Waterford, 64s. to 66s.

CHEESE.

No material variation.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware	£3 10 to 5 0
Middlings.....	2 10 — 2 15
Chats	2 10 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.	

BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware	£3 0 to 5 10
Middlings.....	2 0 — 3 0
Chats.....	2 0 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	65s. to 90s.
Straw...36s.	to 40s.
Clover..	85s. to 110s.
St. James's.—Hay....	65s. to 95s.
Straw ..	36s. to 45s.
Clover ..	80s. to 95s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	66s. to 90s.
Straw...36s.	to 42s.
Clover..	86s. to 110s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	69	70	0	34	37	0	27	30	0	40	44	0	45	0	0
Banbury	64	69	4	32	35	0	24	29	0	40	50	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	56	68	0	30	35	0	24	27	0	48	52	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	48	62	0	30	32	0	21	26	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	60	74	0	29	32	0	25	32	0	32	34	0	36	38	0
Derby	67	70	0	28	34	0	24	29	0	38	44	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	42	68	0	32	38	0	26	32	0	42	52	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	50	64	0	27	32	0	23	27	0	48	50	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	70	76	0	36	40	0	24	27	0	28	32	0	0	0	0
Eye	56	64	0	32	36	0	24	30	0	36	40	0	34	38	0
Guildford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley	58	75	0	28	36	0	24	30	0	44	52	0	46	52	0
Horncastle.....	58	60	0	24	30	0	20	24	0	36	40	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	52	74	0	25	35	0	20	31	0	40	56	0	0	0	0
Lewes	56	66	0	0	0	0	23	25	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury	42	76	0	28	33	0	23	32	0	42	48	0	44	48	0
Northampton...	56	64	0	30	35	0	22	32	0	35	42	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	63	0	0	31	0	0	26	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	60	77	0	28	37	0	20	30	0	44	50	0	43	50	0
Stamford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	52	66	0	24	30	0	23	27	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea	62	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	64	0	0	35	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	52	64	0	27	37	0	24	28	0	46	56	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	31	35	0	20	27	0	19	23	6	17	19	0	16	18	0
Haddington*	27	33	6	21	29	0	15	21	0	16	20	0	15	19	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, April 18.—The winds having continued favourable both coastwise and from Ireland, the arrivals of Oats have been pretty considerable, those of Wheat and other articles but moderate. Oats were taken off freely by country buyers during the past week, and Wheat was in fair demand, at about the prices of this day se'nnight. This day's market was well attended, when sales of Wheat, Oats, Flour, and Oatmeal, were effected to a fair extent, at fully the prices of Tuesday last. Malt declined 1s., and Malting Barley 2s. per quarter.

Imported into Liverpool from the 11th to the 17th of April, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 5,071; Barley, 717; Oats, 16,299; Malt, 639; Beans, 28; and Pease, 23 quarters. Flour, 4,819 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,823 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, April 22.—We had a very large supply of Wheat to-day, more than found purchasers unless at less money, there were also many samples of Barley offered for sale, and the Malting season being nearly over, great difficulty in selling them; Red Wheat sold from 54s. to 61s; White to 64s.; Barley 23s. to 29s.; Oats 22s. to 30s.; Beans 32s. to 39s.; Pease 36s. to 40s. per quarter; and Flour, 45s. to 47s. per sack.

Bristol, April 22.—Little is doing here in Corn, &c. at present. Supplies moderate. The prices of what is disposed of are about as follow:—Wheat, from 5s. to 8s.; Barley, 3s. to 4s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 6s.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 3d. per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 47s. per bag.

Ipswich, April 22.—Our market to-day was pretty well supplied with Corn, and prices were much as last week, as follow:—Wheat 56s. to 65s.; Barley, 28s. to 34s.; Beans, 37s. to 39s.; and Pease, 38s. per quarter.

Wisbech, April 22.—This market to-day was abundantly supplied with fine conditioned Wheat, which with Oats, and Beans, sold about the same as last week.—Red Wheat, 54s. to 60s.; White ditto, 60s. to 62s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; and Beans, 34s. to 38s. per imperial qr.

Wakefield, April 21.—A decline of 1s. per quarter has taken place upon all descriptions of Wheat, of which there was a good supply at the market. Oats and Shelling being scarce, fully maintain last week's prices. Barley is dull of sale at a decline of 2s. per quarter, and only fine fresh quality saleable for malting is in demand. Rapeseed continues unsaleable.

Manchester, April 22.—We have had but a thin attendance of dealers at our market to-day, and prices have given way a trifle. The stock of Grain here and in Liverpool is small, and confidence almost destroyed, that quotations are merely nominal, as last week.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 22.—Having but a small supply of Wheat to-day from the farmers, the whole was readily taken off at an advance of 1s. and 2s. per quarter from the prices of last Saturday. In Rye there is still very little doing. The weather having become warm, the maltsters here have this week almost entirely ceased purchasing Barley. A further reduction in prices must, therefore, be the consequence. The sale of Malt continues to be as dull as possible. Notwithstanding we had to-day a large supply of Oats, the prices of last Saturday were fully supported.—Wheat, new, 52s. to 61s.; Foreign, 48s. to 54s.; Rye, 40s. to 42s.; Foreign, 32s. to 36s.; Barley, 30s. to 32s.; Foreign, 25s. to 30s.; Malt, 52s. to 58s.; Oats, 21s. to 26s.; Foreign, 19s. to 21s.; Beans, 42s. to 46s.; Pease, White, 48s. to 50s. per quarter, Imperial measure. Flour, 45s. per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, April 22.—Our market was exceedingly well supplied with Cattle for slaughter to-day, and a great many of them remained unsold, prices from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14lbs., sinking offal. The supply of Store Stock was also very large; the Scots were not of very good quality, prices from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns from 3s. to 4s. Hoggets from 22s. to 35s.; and an excellent lot of fat ones to 44s.; Ewes and Lambs from 34s. to 42s. per couple. Pigs in great plenty, fat ones to 6s. 6d. per stone.

Horncastle, April 22.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Pork, 5½d. to 6½d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

At *Morpeth Market*, on Wednesday, there was a very great supply of Cattle, although there were also many buyers, the sale was very dull, at a reduction in price. There being a short supply of Sheep, they sold readily at an advance in price.—Beef, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; and Mutton, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 15, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	61	11	34	2	26	9
Essex	63	5	34	0	25	3
Kent.....	62	0	33	8	25	6
Sussex.....	56	9	31	3	23	8
Suffolk	59	0	33	3	26	9
Cambridgeshire.....	57	8	28	6	22	3
Norfolk	57	6	30	2	26	4
Lincolnshire	60	6	31	6	21	0
Yorkshire	59	0	31	0	22	0
Durham	59	9	34	6	27	3
Northumberland	56	2	32	3	24	9
Cumberland	63	2	32	3	22	8
Westmoreland	65	6	38	8	24	6
Lancashire.....	65	0	0	0	26	4
Cheshire	64	4	41	9	23	6
Gloucestershire.....	63	9	36	0	24	4
Somersetshire	61	11	34	1	20	6
Monmouthshire.....	63	1	38	4	23	6
Devonshire.....	60	0	31	10	19	0
Cornwall.....	60	5	31	5	24	10
Dorsetshire	58	4	30	7	24	1
Hampshire	57	11	31	7	25	2
North Wales	63	11	35	11	21	6
South Wales	59	2	29	6	17	1

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.